THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

port to President Grant from Comm Morris-Failure of the Company to Keep Faith with the Government-The Road Not a First Class One-Its Probable Sale and Menvy Loss to the United States-Sugges-

anted to examine the unaccepted portions of the m Pacific Railroad, has made a report to the dent, in which, after giving a history of its con-tion and its present condition, he makes the wing statements and suggestions, which will be d of curious interest to the public. He says:—

moving statements and suggestions, which will be bond of curious interest to the public. He says:—
The charter of the company provides that these onions should be a first lien on the road, rolling took, &c.; that no more than every alternate section of land for ten miles on each side of the road hould be given and that payment of bonds should inly be made when forty miles were finished. No ermission was conferred on the company to issue fortgage bonds at all. In this case, as in similar neas, the company went back to Congress, not to arrender any right they had acquired—for corporations never do that—but to ask additional grants and rivileges. They asked that the government bonds emade a second hen upon the road, and that they allowed to issue mortgage bonds in amount equal of government bonds, and that these mortgage onds, issued by themselves, should be the first lien; not they should have every alternate section of land or twenty miles on each side of the road instead of the twenty miles of road was done, instead of when each writy. The legislative body, most unfortunately for the country, granted their request. The result will e a saic of the road on the company's mortgage onds, which are a first lien, and the government ill get nothing unless if prevents itself being made party to the proceedings and thus forces a settlement or compromise, which, however, would mount to little or nothing in the controversy.

Ten or filteen millions of the company's mortgage

bonds, which are a first lieb, and the government will get nothing ancess it prevents itself being made a party to the proceedings and thus forces a settlement or compromise, which, however, would amount to little or nothing in the end, for it would yield everything in the controversy.

Ten or fitteen millions of the company's mortgage bonds will full into the hancs of some one; how can be imagined. The interest will not be paid, the bonds will be forcelosed, and who is to bid against the holder of them, representing, as he will, a powerful moneyed interest? No one. The government cannot do it. If it owned the road ninety per cent of its earnings would be stolen and it would soon run down. No individual would have the means of doing it, and while the government will lose the amount of her bonds the helders of the major part of the mortgage bonds, who will not be sirrowd capitalists, but unsuspecting widows and impors, will lose from flight to seventy-die per cent on their bonds, because they will only receive upon them a poly willing here they will be seen to do so the result will be under the purpose to do so) the result will be substantially the same. The great object will be to get clear of the government lien by foreclosure and sale under the mortgage bonds. This will be done unless the government lien by foreclosure and sale under the mortgage bonds. This will be done unless the government lien by foreclosure and sale under the mortgage bonds. This will be done unless the government lien, secured by the charter, to the mortgage bonds issued by the company. The twenty-second and last section of that act declares "that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act." The words "that any time" may perhaps be regarded as subject to some limitation. The courts might hold if even doubt this) that this salutary protective clause would not apply after the completion of the Foad, or more creating at the bonds which constitutes a part of company and the power is per the provision of the mortgage bonds whic

ing for the people and not everything for corporais.

If the subsidies should be all paid and the lands
inveved now the railroad companies would have
inducements to go on and finish their roads. On
contrary, it would be for their interest to keep
in only in possible running order, even if they
ended to operate them in the future, until the
e is made on a portion of the mortgage bonds and
government hen extinguished, for the reason
is the worse condition the road is in the less it
I bring. The temptation to do this is too great to
resisted. Wiping out an encumbrance of some
y odd millions of dollars on the roads, when it
bedone by a short chancery proceeding, is an
rantage railroad gentlemen will not be slow to

inty odd millions of dollars on the roads, when it can be done by a short chancery proceeding, is an advantage railroad gentlemen will not be slow to see and avail themselves of. The practice of government and communities furnishing the means to build railroads and then allow those who take the contract to build them, for that is all it is—without investing a dollar of their private means, to cwn them after they are built, is not a very wise system of financiering on the one hand, but excessively shrowd on the other.

There is still another and more powerful argument why the railroad companies should be held to the strict letter of the contract and receive no more special favors. They are not released from the provision of the sixth section of the charter, which requires them to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the government bonds; only from the provisions of the fifth section making the bonds a first lien. The following statement will show the amount of bonds issued on each mile of the road, or to be issed—

UNION PACIFIC.

The eastern base of the Rock Mountains was fixed at a point 525 miles west of Omaha, on the sand plants.

625 miles at \$48,000.

\$24,401,248

14,000

\$25,098,752

1,000 \$25,098,752

From the 1,000 mile post to Promontory Summit, a distance of 86 miles, bonds have not been issued, neither has it been decided as to which company will be entitled to receive them. They would amount, at \$32,000 per mile, to... \$2,782,000 Total.....\$28,750,752

Total. \$28,760,762

Note.—It has often been asserted that the Union Pacific Railroad is not 1,086 miles long. I know nothing of the truth of the True of the True

per mile above the cost of the road. Instance whether the members of the company paid anything out of their own pockes to build it. But take the average per mile for the whole distance of 1.086 miles furnished in government bonds, to wit—\$26,476—and who doubts but this of itself should be sufficient to build and equip the road and construct a line of telegraph, and there is still left \$22,000 per mile in mortgage bonds in the hands of the company, making in all \$34,762,000 for the whole length of the road, 1,086 miles. These figures are drawn from experience and reason. The exact amount made by the company will never be known, fer it will never be to their advantage that it should be. The company receive, besides the bonds, from the government every alternate section of land on each side of the road for twenty miles, aggregating for the 1,086 miles, it it followed a direct line (as it does not it will be somewhat less), 13,00,800 acres, or 12,800 acres per mile, which at \$3 per acre amounts to \$41,702,400. Add this amount to the \$34,762,000 of bonds, and we nave a sum total of \$75,454,400—enough to make seventy-live individuals millionaires. But throw half of this away and you have nearly thirty-eight millions of profit left for distribution among a few men, to say nothing of capital stock. I am sansified my estimate is low.

Divide \$33,115,872, the whole amount of government bonded dobt on the two roads, by 1,776, the number of miles from Omaha-to Sacramento, and it gives \$29,907 as the average government subsidy per mile. Add to this the same amount for mortgage bonds, and it will show the whole awerage bonded debt of the road to be \$59,815 per mile, or \$106,231,744 m all, upon when the government has only a second lien on half the amount, \$33,115,872. Upon the main road stud branches, inclusive, it has a second lien for \$62,927,192, furnished in bonds, bearing six per cent interest. It is an easy thing to create a public debt, and not the milhonaire.

For \$50,000,000 of capital stock, and has actually issued

prepared this report for myself and as expressive of my own views.

I regret being compelled to go over the road without my associates, in consequence of a misunderstanding of the time the Commission was to meet at Omaha, growing out of an unexpected delay in instructions. I sidnid have been highly gratified to have accompanied General Warren and Hon. James F. Wilson. As that pleasure was denied me I was obliged to perform my duty by making the necessary examination alone. Not even the privilege of consulting either of these gentlemen before this report was prepared was afforded me. I therefore submit it for myself. Most respectfully,

ISAAC N. MORRIS, Commissioner.

THE EXPELLED MEGRO LEGISLATORS IN GRORGIA. Letter from Judge Fleming on the Decision

of the Supreme Court.

SATANNAH, June 23, 1869.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 21st inst., requesting me to give my opinion upon the effect of the decision lately made by the supreme Court of Georgia upon the status of the expelled results.

My Dear Sir—Yours of the 21st inst., requesting me to give my opinion upon the effect of the decision lately made by the Supreme Court of Georgia upon the status of the expelled negro members of the present Legislature, is received.

I have no idea that my opinion will have, or indeed ought to have, any weight in "moulding public opinion," but, as you desire it, and only because you desire it, I will give it. I can see no reason why this decision should have an effect different from other decisions. The decision of a court, decides the case in which the decision is made, and of course becomes a precedent for the decision of other cases in which the same question arises. But whoever heard that the decision of any one case decided every case involving the same questions. There must be a separate decision in every case as it comes up. The case decided by the Supreme Court settles the question that White, although a negro, may hold the office of cierk. It can have no other effect beyond the retaining of White in office, except as authority to control the decision of other cases as they arise involving he same question. But the decision will have to be made in every case. It cannot possibly have the effect to put in or out of office others who are strangers to the judgment. Is it not a well settled pfirmely in the case in this county (Chatham) where white persons have been installed into office by the Ordinary, who, I think, very properly felt it in duity to do so, under the decision of a under scheduling the parties to it? There are some cases in this county (Chatham) where white persons have been installed into office by the Ordinary, who, I think, very properly felt in the duity to do so, under the decision in the case of white cannot put the decision in the case of white cannot put them out and put the megroes in could a judgment because the put medical into office by the Ordinary who, I think not.

The same, I suppose, is true of the negroes in could be a suppose of the election of the mean of the put of the ca

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Interesting Letter from General Marcy to the Commission for Visiting Indians—Why all Previous Efforts at Civilizing the Savages Have Failed—Dishonesty of Traders and Agent—Suggestions for a Practical Settlement of the Question—The Reservations—What and Where They Should Be.

The following letter from General R. B. Marcy on the subject of placing Indians en reservations, teaching them agriculture and other elements of civilization, will be found very interesting and instructive:—General R. B. Marcy on the subject of placing Indians enciced with your request 1 take great pleasure in submitting for your consideration the following vews regarding what I concive to be the wisest policy that can be pursued toward the Indians at the present time. The civilization of bilinaturopists and Christians were since the discovery of America; yet we seem to be to-day nearly as remote from an acknowledged satisfactory practical solution of the question as Colambas was when he landed upon the island of San Salvador, 377 years ago. Among the prominent causes of fail made to reclaim the American savages from a state of barbarism may be mentioned the saltent fact that no consistent, just and benignant national policy has ever been inaugurated and persiscently adhered to for any great length of time. Numerous treaties have been made with the different tribes, all the diplomatic forms and ceremonies practised among independent, absolute manomalities. In some instances, however, these transmitted among independent, absolute manomalities for any great length of time. Numerous treaties have been made with the different tribes, were radiied and carried into effect, have been so altered and amended as to very materially change their original signification, and this without the some instances, however, these transmitted and genishaber for a superior of the superior of the superior of the proposition of a literal failignment of a compact, has a course of the superior of the superior of the course of the superior of the superior of the course

comprehend the motive which inspires an act of benevolence or carrity, and they (unlike their brethren wall too secupied the Eastern States, who were add too secupied the Eastern States, who were add too secupied the Eastern States, who were add to secupied the Eastern States, who were add to a view of getting more than its equivalent in return. The Indian practice of giving and receiving present, as well as their diplomatic attributes, do not seem to have undergone any great changes from the costoms of their ancestors. When William Penn arrived among the Indians living upon the present site of Philadelphia he wrote a letter to his friend, Robert Boyle, in which this paragraph occurs—"in Ireaties about land or trame I find them (the Indians) deliberative in council, and as designing as I have ever observed among the politest of our Europeans. I have bought two large tracts, and had two presents for the presents of the presents o

who khi and disperse the buthalo and come into continual confict with the savages. Hence the Indians
have learned to iook upon us as enemies who are
crowding them on all sides and depriving them of
their means of subelstence, and war to the kinde has
been the resuit.

I do not for a moment suppose that the itherant
warlike propensities of the prairie tribes can as once
be eradicated and a disposition for peaceful agricultural avocations substituted therefor. Their instincts, education and habits of life from time immemorial have been in direct antagonism to those
of civilized peoples. Predatory warfare, with its
concomitants of nore-stealing, kidnapping, pillaging, assassination, scaipfing and other barbarities,
instigated by their savage nature, and sanctioned
and commended by their moral code, has been carried on for too many generations to render if probable that they will at once lay it aside and adopt our
ideas and customs. It can scarcely be expected
that the young men of the present generation who
from infancy have been taught to believe that war
is the only knoorable profession, and that the occupation of a farmer is-degrading in the extreme,
should ever be prevailed upon to work in the field
and become husbandmen. On the contrary it is
presumed that when their tribes are placed on
reservations they will often steal away on war
or raiding expeditions in spite of all the
efforts of our authorities. Indeed such
has already been the case with some of the Indians
who were located south of the Arkansas. They have
committed depreciations in Kansas, and this fact has
been adduced by the enemies of the coinzation
scheme to prove the experiment a failure. Whereas,
in my judgment, this is nothing more than what
might have been expected, and theleve that with
the assistance and encouragement it will be in the
power of the government to afford these poople, the
women and children, who are industrious and capatie of performing a great amount of labor, can be
induced to work in the liefd, and alter

or all time.

Up to that period they had been exclusively a hunting people, having never raised a crop or even put a seed in the ground, yet they manifested a perfect willingness to try the colonizing experimentand cheeringly submitted to their new manner of them en worked well, and under the teachings of the farmers they, made commendable progress, so that in the course of two years they fenced and cultivated very respectable little farms and were in a fair way of speedily becoming self-sustaining. Moreover, they seemed to be gradually acquiring an attachment to their novel method of life, and encouraging hopes were entertained that they would ultimately become civilized; but uniorituately for the successful consummation of the experiment, some of those nuturerous outlaws on the western borders of Texas happened to get their eyes upon the improvements, and believing it an object to acquire possession of them, they levied a large force of their confederates, marched in the night to the reservation, and without the slightest provocation or excuse made a sudden descent upon the unsuspecting and unarmed comanches and indiscriminately slaughtered a large number of men, women and children. Those that succeeded in making their escape wandered of into the Pians with the firm conviction that the entire white race was treacherous and inimical toward them, and as a necessity they resumed their nomaic life and commenced a retailatory war upon our people, so that the colonizing scheme had to be abandoned with them. I understoo i that their lands and improvements were seized by the filibusters, and, for aught I know, they may still have possession of them. Major Neighbors, who unhesitatingly gave expression to his opinion regarding the turpitude of the proceedings, was a short time afterwards inhumanly murdered by one of the cowardly gang, who shot him in the back, but was, of course, never punished for it.

and was a room being satisfactory to the majority mit, and they went to work improving faelr new homes, not and/eipating any further molestation; but to their automatines they were soon encouched upon here by the white pioneers and were again of the satisfactory of the majority of the satisfactory and satisfactory at the satisfactory of the sat

where the Indians have been allowed to compare the compared to the compared to

The Contested Election Case of Eggleston and Strader—Pendicton, McClean and Vallandig-hum in Council—The Gubernatorial Con-test—Probable Democratic Candidates.

of the 19th, I have seated myself to give you some political jottings down and party inklings from this

political jottings down and party inklings from this standpoint in Ohio; for, notwithstanding Cincinnati and Hamilton county are both largely republican, notwithstanding the election of Strader, democrat, over Eggleston, republican, at the last election, here the leading politicians of both parties most do congregate. Speaking of guns, the election of Strader, who "is no orator as Brutus was," and who, like "Single Speech Hamilton," made himself famous by the only address delivered by him on the stump during the entire campaign, which was short and sweet—"Never mind the weather, boys, as long as the wind don't blow"—rather surprised all parties, and none more so than "Benjamin," the then Congressman, himself. Now the aforesaid Benjamin owned a line of freight boats on the Miami Canal, while his opponent, P. Wilson, owns all the omnibuses running to the various rainroad depots of Cincinnati; so that the contest, like many of the battles of the rebellion, was really a land and water fight. The naval commander, the state of the state of the rebellion, was contest, like many of the battles of the rebellion, was really a land and water fight. The naval commander—that is, the admiral of the fleet of seews on the "ragin' canawl"—proved but a "slow coach" along side the omnibus man. After going to Washington and seeing how the land lay, counting noses and comparing notes, it kind of struck in on Benjamin that his opponent, who is reputed to be both wealthy and proas, had been elected by buying up republican votes, and thereupen he served a notice upon him that he would contest his seat. Accordingly both parties have been industriously engaged in taking testimony until within a week or so, long after the time named in the commission. The result has not that he would contest his seat. Accordingly both parties have been industriously engaged in taking testimony until within a week or so, long after the time named in the commission. The result has not transpired; but if Stanier was elected by buying up the indepen dent sovereigns the case stands a good deal in the light of a sust once argued before the Supreme Coart of California, in which one of the suitors, atthough not an attorney admitted to practice in the court, was allowed to argue his own case. In the court see of his remarks he charged that the opposite party had by ribed the Court below to decide in mis favor. Judge J. C. Baidwin, author of those two popular works, "Flush Times in Alabama" and "Egipresentative Men," leaning over from the bench, quitely remarked, "Mr. ——, why did you not do the same thing, and beat him at his own game?" "I would have done so, your Hong." Indoor, I maked the old cock, "but the fact is, Judge. I nadn't the money," But Egipteston would not have gone into the contest without polling the vote of the majority of the Honse and making his "calling and election sare." Still, there is many a slip between the cup and theilp. The bitter fend between Ben Butter and Bob Schenck, who let the Committee of Ways and Means go it alone to California minus a head. It was a special party that he was he and party schisms be the order of the day, and Benjamin may ultimately make nothing by his motion, leaving "Will" to slip into his seat. The fact is, the precedent set by the democratic party in ousting Lew Campbell and voting in Vallandigham in the lamous Third district contest, has reacted upon the party a thousand fold. No sane man acquainted with the facts—no matter to what party he belonged—bat what believed that General leaving W. Morgan was decided by a larger may be decided by the season of these reactionary cases was decided, and the democratic party in ousting Lew Campbell and voting in Vallandigham in the lamous Third district contest, has party to belonged—bat what believed the wor

July, Vailandigham is selected by McLean to read the letter of declination, written him by his friend and candidate on the 2d, thus not only permitting him to kill off his man, but allowing him to preach his full off his man, but allowing him to preach his full off his man, the answered and said, with decidely more emphasis than picty, "G-d d-n him, he promised to behave himself, and we thought that through him we could get certain Southern votes, that we could not otherwise get!" "Did you get 'em?" "Not much!, I rockon." Vailandigham said in his letter published since the election, that had not Seymour been nominated, thase would have been within an hour. McLean was undoubtedly the head and from of the movement to withdred elections and put up class, immediated his said that he present of the country of the head of the country of the head of the